



Foreign Agricultural Service

**GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

Voluntary Report - public distribution

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GAIN Report #IN3058

## **India**

### **Agricultural Situation**

### **Monsoon Progress Report No. 3**

**2003**

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**U.S. Embassy**

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#### **Report Highlights:**

**Monsoon activity slowed during the week ending July 7, but overall progress remains good.**

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Includes PSD changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Unscheduled Report  
New Delhi [IN1], IN

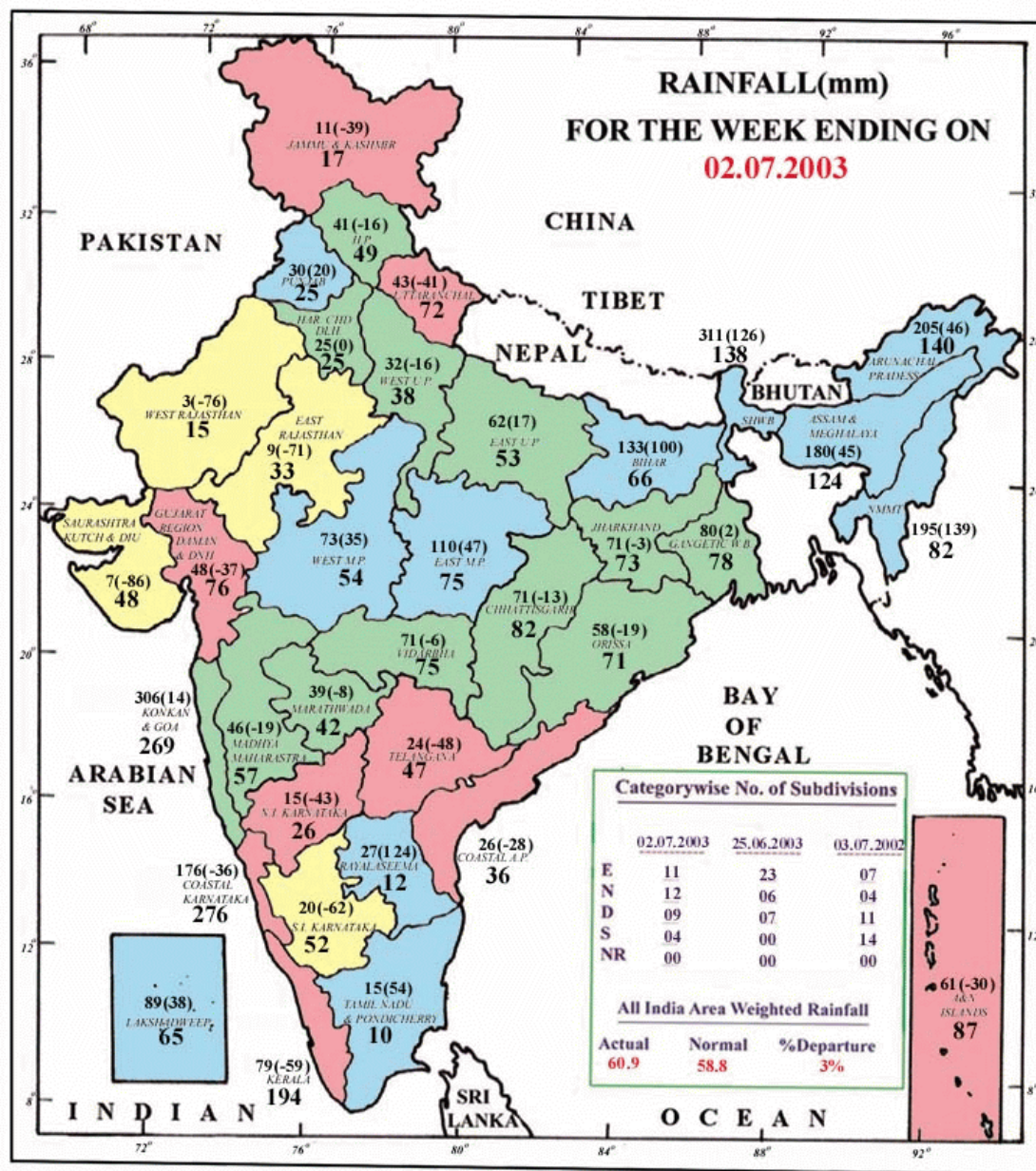
Monsoon activity slowed during the week ending July 2, with 13 of the 36 weather subdivisions recording below-normal rainfall, compared with 7 during the previous week (Map 1). Regions which registered significantly below normal rains were Saurashtra (peanut and cotton), East and West Rajasthan (millet), south interior Karnataka, coastal Karnataka, and Kerala (rice), and coastal Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (rice, corn, cotton).

Cumulative rainfall from June 1 to July 2 was below normal in only six weather subdivisions (Map 2), which include the Saurashtra region of Gujarat (peanut), Kerala (rice), and north interior Karnataka (millet and cotton). The country area-wide weighted rainfall from during June 1 to July 2 was 6 percent above normal, at 194 mm.

Revising its earlier monsoon forecast upward, the Indian Meteorological Department pegs total rainfall during the current monsoon season (June-September) at 98 percent of the long-term average of 88 cm. The probability of drought, earlier estimated at 21 percent, has been scaled back to 6 percent.

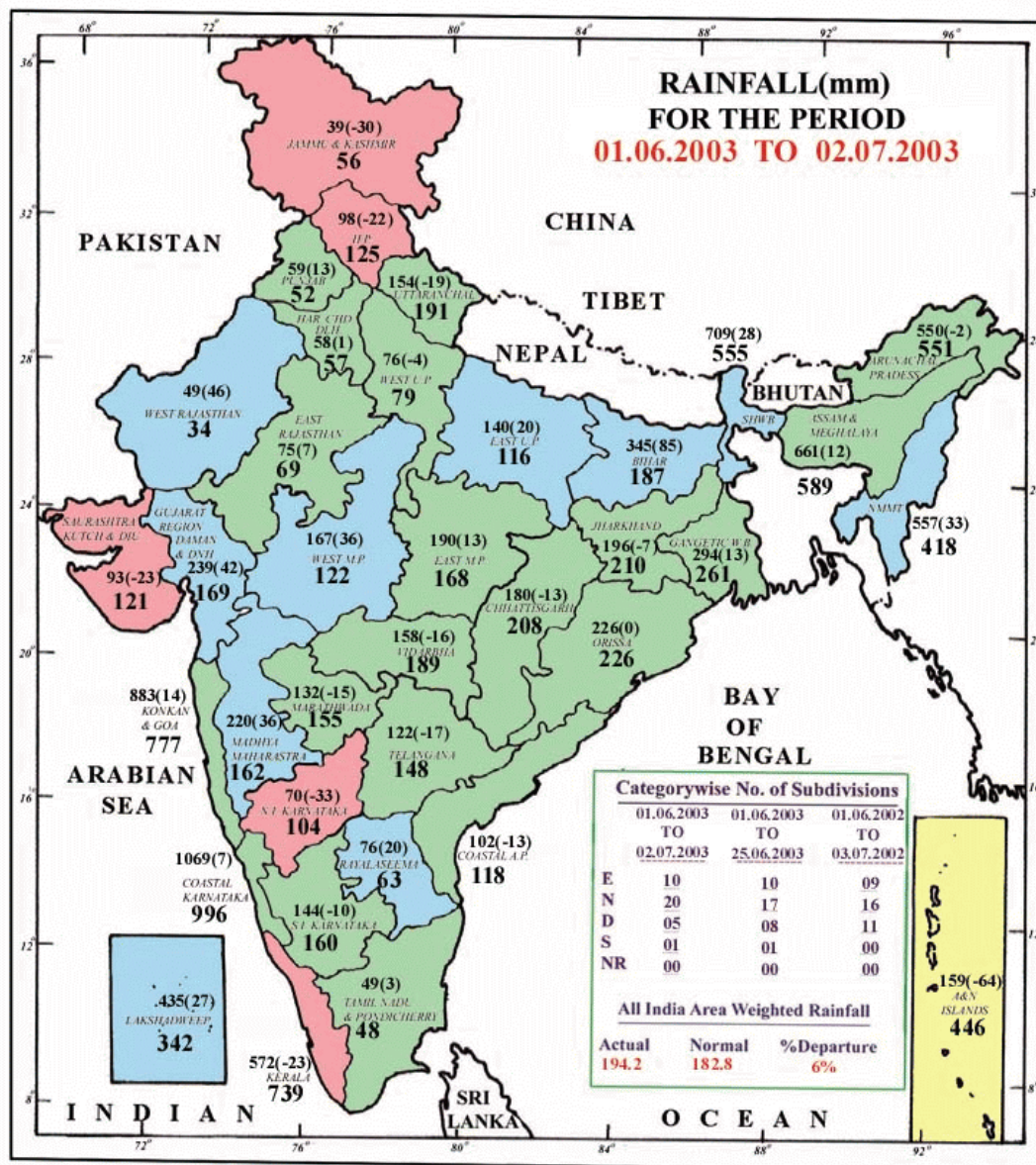
With the exception of cotton, planting operations in most crops is lagging behind last year's level. The Agriculture Ministry, however, is hopeful that planting will gain momentum following the satisfactory progress of the monsoon, and is currently forecasting a *kharif* (fall and early winter harvested) grain production of 110 million tons, compared with last year's drought-reduced output of 90 million tons. However, continued good rains are necessary to sustain the planting operation and crop development. The ideal planting time for most *kharif* cereals, oilseed, and pulse crops is between mid-June and mid-July. Planting can take place through late July and early August, but farmers will have to shift to lower yielding short-season varieties, if available.

# भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT





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**LEGEND :**

<div style="background-color: #00a0e3; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></div> <b>EXCESS (E)</b> + 20% OR MORE	<div style="background-color: #008000; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></div> <b>NORMAL (N)</b> +19% TO -19%	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></div> <b>DEFICIENT (D)</b> -20% TO -59%
<div style="background-color: #ffff00; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></div> <b>SCANTY (S)</b> -60% TO -99%	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></div> <b>NO RAIN (NR)</b> -100%	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 10px;">* *</div> <b>NO DATA</b>

**NOTES:**

- (a) Rainfall figures are based on operational data.  
 (b) Small figures indicate actual rainfall (mm), while bold figures indicate normal rainfall (mm).  
 Percentage departures of rainfall are shown in brackets.